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STANDARD BIKOL.

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THE DIALECT OF BIKOL SPOKEN IN NAGA CITY, THE PHILIPPINES, IS DESCRIBED IN THIS SHORT ANALYSIS OF THE MOST BASIC BIKOL STRUCTURAL PATTERNS. IT IS ASSUMED THAT THE READER HAS LINGUISTIC TRAINING OR IS A STUDENT OF BIKOL (SEE ALSO AL 000 502, "BIKOL LESSONS"). PHONOLOGY AND DIALECT DIFFERENCES ARE VERY BRIEFLY DISCUSSED. EXAMPLES ARE GIVEN FOR EACH GRAMMAR POINT. (JD)

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STANDARD BIKOL

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AL 000 501

What follows is an attempt to describe Standard Bikol in broad, general terms of its major structural patterns. I am grateful for the help of the following people:

Miss Alicia Cardel

Miss Lita Altea

Miss Iluminada Bite

Miss Lilia Realubit

Mrs. Concepcion Palomiano

Jon Epstein

STANDARD BIKOL

The kind of Bikol which is understood, respected, and acceptable throughout the Bikol provinces is that spoken in Naga City and certain other areas (including Legazpi City). This is "Standard Bikol," referred to by the people of the Bikol provinces as "pure" Bikol, "national" Bikol, and "Naga" Bikol, since it is most readily associated with the speech of people from Naga City in Camarines Sur.

The grammatical description which follows is an attempt to describe only the most basic structural patterns of Bikol as it is spoken in Legazpi and Naga.

DIALECT AREAS

Bikol dialects can be roughly divided into six areas:

(1) Standard Bikol, spoken through-out Camarines Sur (except for the Rinconada section), easternmost Albay, and four municipalities in Sorsogon. In Camarines Norte, although Standard Bikol is spoken in some areas, Tagalog is dominant. Daet, it is said, is half Tagalog-speaking and half-Bikol-speaking.

(2) The Rinconada dialects of Bula, Buhi, Baao, Nabua, Bato, and Iriga, clustered together in the southern base of Camarines Sur.

(3) Northern Catanduanes

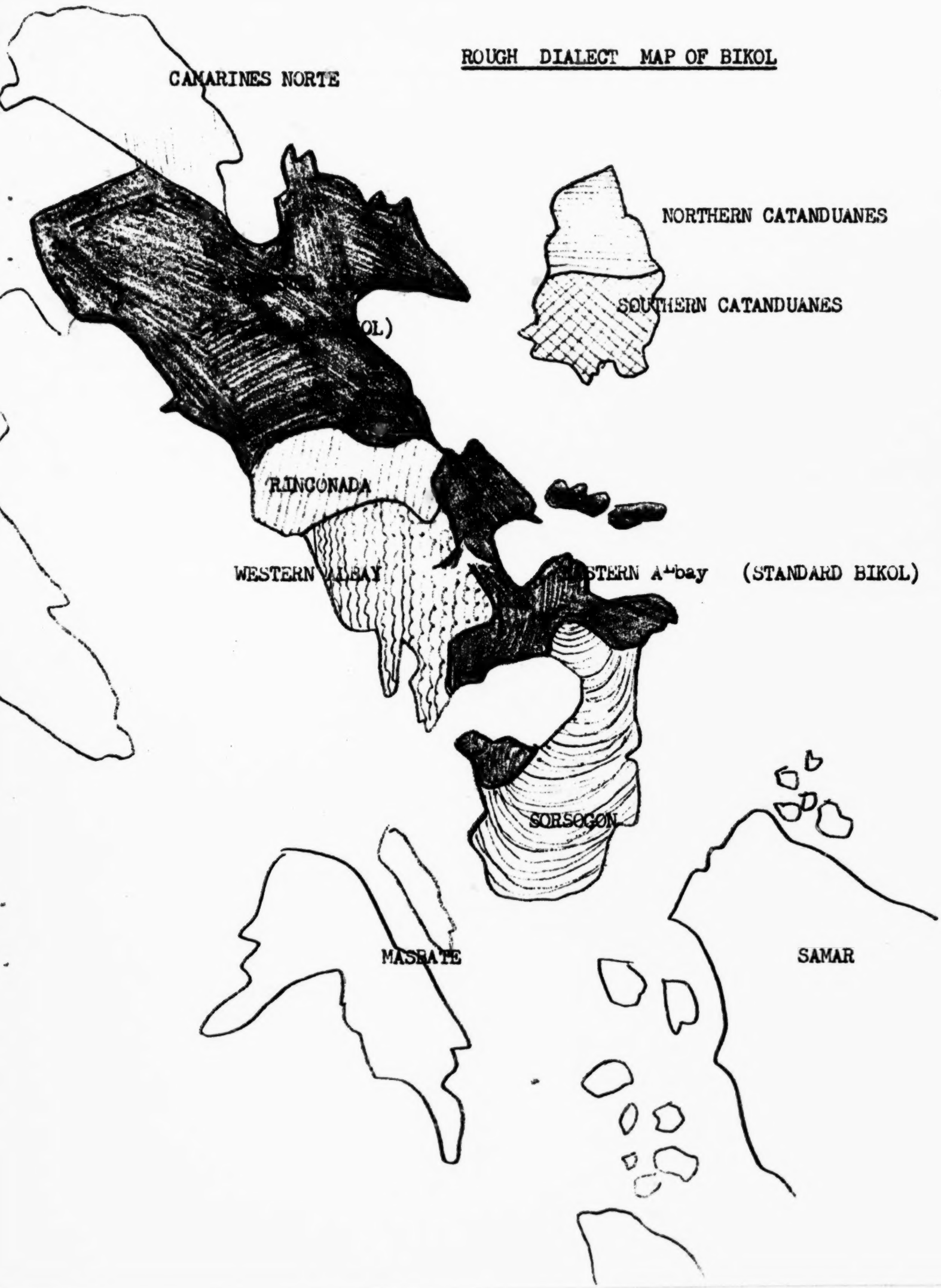
(4) Southern Catanduanes

(5) The Central and western sections of Albay

(6) Sorsogon, portions of which have been much influenced by Waray-Waray from neighboring Samar.

The language and dialects of Masbate are basicly Visayan, with the major influence being Cebuano.

ROUGH DIALECT MAP OF BIKOL



DIALECT DIFFERENCES

The major differences between these dialects are lexical first, and then phonological differences (largely intonation patterns). The structural patterns remain, generally, much the same, with occasionally alternate forms with identical functions, e.g. NAGA- in Daraga fundtions the same as NAG+cv. Lexical items, differing among various dialects, which will cause the most trouble re-learning will be these items of extremely high frequency, such as words for negation, deictics, demonstratives, function words (subject markers, goal markers) etc.

LITERARY BIKOL

There is a particular kind of Bikol, called Deep Bikol (hararom na Bikol) by Bikolanos, which stands apart from the colloquial speech of everyday use. This literary Bikol, with its special vocabulary and structures reserved for its uses, will be found in writing, speeched, "novenas," poetry, and used by maybe older people in their seventies and upwards. In a speech, for example, BALAKID might be used for DAKUL, (much, many) the colloquial form; HULI TA for TA (because), ASIN (and) for SAKÁ/BUDÁ (and), etc.

ON BIKOL DIALECTS

The following was taken from an article written for the Bicol Teachers' College student magazine. It was written by Miss Iluminada Bite, whose junior year phonetics students have gathered, over a five-year period from 1962 to 1967, an impressive six volumes analyzing the phonology of Bikol dialects in seventy-eight Bikol-speaking towns.

The analyses of the Bicol spoken in the aforementioned (78) towns which were done with great interest by the students to the satisfaction of their instructor, showed that the Bicol segmental phonemes include: 16 to 17 consonants, 3 to 6 vowels, and 4 to 8 dipthongs. The consonants common to most of the Bicol varieties are: /b k d g h l m n ng p r s t w y ʔ/. A unique voiced velar sound, which is a cross of the /g/ and the /y/ sounds, is found only in Buhi. The /y^{1}/, a dental-palatal sound which is a cross of the /y/ and the /l/ sounds, is found in the towns of Virac, Bato, Baras, San Miguel, and Gigmoto, in Catanduanes.

The vowels common to most varieties are: /i e a o u/. A sixth vowel is found in the dialects of Daraga, Camalig, Jovellar, Guinobatan, Pioduran, Ligao, Oas, and Polangui, in Albay; Donsol, in Sorsogon; and Buhi and Iriga, in Camarines Sur. This vowel is produced in the same point in the mouth as the English /U/ in <u>book</u>, but the lips are spread rather than slightly protruded. Other findings about Bicol vowels are that the Nabua dialect has only three vowels: / i a u/; Daraga, Guinobatan, Donsol, Buhi, and Iriga, have four: /i a u U*/; Polangui has five: /i a o u U*/; and Camalig, Ligao, Oas, and Jovellar have six: ʔ i e a o u U*.

The common dipthongs are? /iw aw ay oy uy/. The dialects that have the /U* / sound have other dipthongs that involve this sound. Buhi has a unique dipthong sound that involves the special consonant in its sound system, found in its term for <u>asthma</u>. Virac and other towns that have the /y^{1}/ sound have the additional dipth ngs, /oy^{1}/, found in /bagoy^{1}/, meaning <u>coconut shell</u>; and /ayl/ found in /kuday^{1}/, meaning <u>fence</u>.

Consonant clusters are very rare in Bicol. The few that occur in initial position are: /bl br bw by kl kr kw ky pl pr pw py dr dw dy gl gr gw tr ts tw ty sw sy rw ry lw ly mw hw/. The majority of these are found in words borrowed from English or Spanish. Some of these occur in the dial position when a prefix, like <u>ka</u>-, or <u>mag</u>-, is used in the word. Examples are: /<u>ka</u>klase/, meaning "classmate"; and /<u>mag</u>-pyano/, meaning "to play the piano.!..

Consonant clusters never occur in final position. Only in the speech of those whose knowledge of English pronunciation is quite good will one hear a final consonant cluster in words adopted from English.

The suprasegmental phonemes presented in the comparative charts are practically the same for all the varieties of Bicol.

Phonology of Standard Bikol

CONSONANTS: / p b t d k g m n ng r s w y h l ʔ /

The voiceless steps / p t k / are unaspirated.

Velar-nasal /ng/ occurs word initial.

Consonant /r/ is a single-tap /r/.

Glottal step /ʔ/ precedes words vowel initial.

VOWELS: / i e a o u /

Vowel /i/ has two allophones [i] as in "beat"

[ɪ] as in "bit"

Vowel /a/ has a single allophone [a] as in "tot," "father"

Vowel /u/ has two allophones [u] similar to "book"

[o] similar to "bought" but shorter and made higher and farther back.

Since /e/ * does not contrast minimally with /i/, it could also be presented as an allophone of /i/. In the dialects that use /e/ (many areas substitute /i/ for /e/) the sound is usually represented by "e" in the orthography: KAHÉRAK (pity), MAHALÈ (go out).

Since /u/, similar to "boo", does not ~~MEENR~~ contrast minimally with allophones [u] or [o], then it too could be presented as a third allophone of /u/. This sound [u] is generally required when the accepted orthography uses "u:" DAKÚL (much, many), GÚLPI (plenty), ÚTANG (borrow).

* Similar to "oo"

STRESS; Bikol differentiates between strong stress and weak stress. In the following grammatical description strong stress is marked /´/.

/^/ signals strong stress followed by a glottal stop:

SIRÂ (fish)

SAKÔ (mine)

/`/ signals primary stress on the penultimate syllable and a glottal stop on the marked syllable:

NAMONDÒ (got sad)

NABUTÀ (went blind)

Between vowels a hyphen / - / signals a glottal stop:

ANÍ-ON (here)

KA-ÁN (that)

In standard orthography such words are written ANION, KAAN. A few words have been transcribed with no indication of a glottal stop: DAÍ (DA-Í), TATAÓ (TATA-Ó).

Where a vowel is reduplicated it is assumed there is a glottal stop between them: NAG-ÍINÚM (drinking) is pronounced NAG-Í-INÚM.

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MAG- verbs

past	present	future	imperative-plus
NAG-	NAG+cv	MA-	MAG-
-UMIN-			-UM-
			root alone

The MAG- affixes express volitional - voluntary - action.

Past action is formed by NAG + the verb root. This signals completed action and corresponds to the English past tense.

NAGSÚRAT	wrote
NAGTRABÁHO	worked
NAG-ABÓT	arrived
NAGDALÁGAN	ran

Present action is formed by NAG + cv. CV stands for the reduplicated first syllable of the verb root, C being the first consonant, V the first vowel.
NAG + cv signals an imperfective or not-necessarily completed action.
From verb roots SÚRAT, BÁSA, DALÁGAN:

NAGSUSURAT	writing
NAGBABASA	reading
NAGDADALÁGAN	running

Because all Bikol words beginning in a vowel are preceded by a glottal stop, all verb roots are considered as beginning with CV. Thus, the first syllable of roots INUM (drink) and ABÓT (arrive) is "?i" and "?a," each vowel preceded by a glottal stop which is considered a consonant. From these roots:

NAG-IINOM	drinking
NAG-AABÓT	arriving

With verb roots beginning in a consonant cluster the first vowel is reduplicated. From TRABAHO (work):

NAGTaTRABAHaO working

The present action forms, signaling imperfective (not-necessarily completed) action, correspond to a number of English tenses. NAGSUSÚRAT AKÓ, depending on the context, could be translated in the following ways:

1. Simple (habitual) present tense

NAGSUSÚRAT AKÓ AGA-AGA. I write every morning.

2. Past habitual ("used to/would")

KAN AKÓ SADIT PA, NAGSUSÚRAT AKÓ. When I was a child I used to write.

3. Present progressive

NAGSUSÚRAT AKÓ NGUNYÁN. I'm writing now.

4. Past progressive

NAGSUSURAT AKO KAN MAG-ABOT KA. I was writing when you arrived.

5. Present perfect progressive

MADUWANG ORAS NA AKONG NAGSUSURAT. I've been writing for two hours.

6. Past perfect progressive

MADUWANG ORAS NA AKONG NAGSUSURAT I had been writing for two hours

KAN MAG-ABOT KA. when you arrived.

Thus, NAG+ cv can signal both habitual action (present and past) and continuing action (present and past). The term "present" is used for this form because its most frequent uses are for present actions - both habitual and continuing.

Future action is formed by MA + the verb root. This signals action that "will" happen or is "going to" happen.

MABASA	will read/ going to read
MÁ-INOM	will drink/ going to drink
MAKÁNTA	will sing/ going to sing

Where English sometimes uses BE _____ING to indicate future meaning (e.g. "I'm graduating next June.") Bikol [illegible] uses only one affix indicating future action:*

MÁSAEN KA?	Where are you going?
MAHALÈ KA?	Are you going out?
MALÚWAS AKÓ.	I'm going outside.

Imperative-plus action is formed by MAG+ the verb root. One use of this affix is the command; "plus" stands for its other uses.

1. Commands.

MAG - , -UM- (an infix), and the verb root alone are all used to signal affirmative commands.

MAGSÚRAT KA.	Write.
MAG-INÓM KA.	Drink.
BUMALÍK KA.	Come again.
DUMÍGDI KA.	Come here.
TUKÁW.	Sit down.
DÁGOS.	Come in.

* There is a second kind of future action signaled by MAG +cv, but this is used infrequently.

The pronouns KA and KAMÓ are used with MAG- and -UM- commands, but not when the root alone is used for the imperative.

For "Let's" (hortatory) commands, MAG- is used:

MAGDUMAN KITÁ. Let's go there.

MAGKAWAT NA KITÁ. Let's play now.

MAG- is used for all negative commands:

DAÍ KA MAGTUKAW. Don't [illegible] sit down.

DAI KA MAGTÍNDOG. Don't stand up.

2. MAG- is used following certain "pseudo" verbs (uninflected helping verbs):

TATAÓ KA NA PALÁN MAGBÍKOL.
So you're speaking Bikol now!

PUÉDE KAMÓNG MAGDUMÁN PÍRME.
You can always go there.

GÚSTO KO MAN MAGITÓM.
I want to get tan (black).

3. MAG- follows KAN ("when" with a past meaning), KON ("if/when" with a future meaning), MÁSKI ("even if" with a future meaning), and some other words which indicate that the action of the verb will occur in the future.

KON MAGTARÁM KANG LÚWAY-LÚWAY MAKÁKASABÓT AKÓ.
If you speak slowly, I'll be able to understand.

KON AKÓ MAGDIGDI, MAKARÍGOS AKÓ.
When I come here I'll take a swim (bath).

The above example contrasts with "when" in the habitual meaning:

KON AKÓ NAGDIDÍGDI NAGKÁKARÍGOS AKÓ.
Whenever I come here I take a swim (bath).

NAG-AÁDAL AKÓ KAN MAG-ABÓT KA.
I was studying when you arrived.

4. MAG- follows adjectives of manner:

MAGAYÓN KANG MAGBÁYLE.
You dance beautifully.

MALÚWAY SIYANG MAGDALÁGAN.
He runs slowly.

Other volitional verb forms

Past action: An infix, -UMIN-, carries the same signal as NAG- and indicates a completed (perfective) action. As with all infixes, -UMIN- follows the first consonant of the root or precedes the root if it begins in a vowel:

KUMINU-Á AKÓNG BÓLA.
I got a ball.

UMINTÁ KAMÍ SAÍYA.
We went with him.

Present action: MINA-, a prefix corresponding to NAG cv in the habitual present meaning is a stylistic adornment:

DAÍ PAGLINGAWÁN AN A.B.C. GIN
INUMÓN NA MINADULOT
NIN HÚSTONG KA-OGMAHAN.

Don't forget A.B.C. Gin,
A drink that gives
Real happiness. (from a radio commercial)

MINA-, colloquially, is used with KON to mean "whenever/everytime..."

KON MINATARAM AKÓ MAY SALÂ.
Whenever I speak I make a mistake.

MINA- may also be used to signal "was about to:"

MINADIGDI KUTÁ AKO PERO NAG-URAN.
I was about to come, but it rained.

MINA-INÚM SIYA PERO NAHÚLOG.
She was about to drink, but she fell down.

Used to express "to do X like a Y:"

MINALANGUY SIYÁ GARÓ SIRÁ.
He swims like a fish.

MINAKATÚROG AKO GARÓ LANA.
I sleep like a log (oil).

NOTES ABOUT STRESS:

1. MA- becomes MÁ- when the verb root ends in a stressed syllable. The root, with MA- attached, loses its original primary stress.

   BAKÁL becomes MÁBAKAL will buy

   DUMÁN becomes MÁDUMAN will go (there)

   IBA becomes MÁ-IBA will accompany

2. NAG cv becomes NAG cv́ when the abovementioned condition pertains; the root, in this case, maintains its original primary stress.

   NAGBÁBAKÁL NAGDUDUMAN NAG-IIBA

Contrasting examples of collequial MAG- (volitional) forms

Past

NAGBAKAL AKONG SIRA.
I bought (some/a) fish.

BUMINAKAL AKONG SIRA.
I bought (some/a) fish.

Present

NAGBABAKAL AKONG SIRA.
I buy (some/a) fish.
I'm buying (some/a) fish.
I was buying (some/a) fish. etc.

Future

MABAKAL AKONG SIRA.
I'll buy (some/a) fish.
I'm going to buy (some/a) fish.

Imperative-plus

MAGBAKAL KANG SIRA.
Buy (some/a) fish.

BUMAKAL KANG SIRA.
Buy (some/a) fish.

TATAO
PUEDE } AKONG MAGBAKAL NIN SIRA.
DAPAT
I know how to
I can } buy (some/a) fish.
I ought to

KAIPOHAN
GUSTO } KONG MAGBAKAL NIN SIRA.
HABO
I need to
I want to buy (some/a) fish.
I don't want to
like to

KAN MAGBAKAL AKONG SIRÁ...
When I bought (some/a) fish...

KON MAGBAKÁL AKÓNG SIRÁ...
When/if I buy (some/a) fish...

MÁSKI MAGBAKÁL AKÓNG SIRÁ...
Even if I buy (some/a) fish...

DAÍ KA MAGBAKÁL NIN SIRÁ.
Don't buy (any/a) fish.

MAGBAKAL KITANG SIRÁ.
Let's buy (some/a) fish.

MATIBAY AKONG MAGBAKAL NIN SIRÁ.
I'm good at buying fish.

Past

NAGGIBO AKONG KAWATAN.
I made a toy.

GUMINIBO AKONG KAWÁTAN.
I made a toy.

Present

NAGGIGIBO AKONG KAWATAN.
I make toys.
I'm making a toy.
I was making a toy. etc.

Future

MAGÍBO AKÓNG KAWÁTAN.
I'll make a toy.
I'm going to make a toy.

Imperative-plus

MAGGÍBO KANG KAWÁTAN.
Make a toy.

GUMÍBO KANG KAWÁTAN.
Make a toy.

DAI KA MAGGIBO NIN KAWÁTAN.
Don't make a toy.

MAGGIBO KITANG KAWÁTAN.
Let s make a toy.

TATÁO
DAPAT } AKÓNG MAGGÍBO NIN KAWÁTAN.
PUEDE
I knew how to
I should/ ought to } make a toy.
I can/may

GUSTO
KAIPOHAN KONG MAGGÍBO NIN KAWÁTAN.
HABÓ
I want to/like to
I need to } make a toy.
I don't want to
like to

KAN MAGGÍBO AKÓNG KAWATAN...
When I made a toy...

KON MAGGIBO AKÓNG KAWATAN...
When/if I make a toy...

MASKI MAGGIBO AKÓNG KAWATAN...
Even if I make a toy...

MAGAYÓN AKÓNG MAGGIBONG KAWATAN.
I make toys beautifully.

ADDITIONAL USES OF MAG- affixes :

1. making verbs from borrowed nouns: MAGTAXI, MAG-FRUG
2. to speak a language: MAG-BIKOL, MAG-ENGLISH.
3. to play an instrument: MAG-PIANO
4. to ride a vehicle: MAGBISIKLETA, MAGAEROPLANO
5. to express a quotation: NAG-HELLO SIYA ("He said 'Hello.'")

MAKA- verbs

past	present	future	imperative-plus
NAKA-	NAKAKA-	MAKAKA-	MAKA-

The MAKA- forms express potential and ability, among other things, and correspond most frequently to the English "can" and "be able to."

The past (perfective) form, NAKA- verb root, can expresses three things:

1. "was able to"

   DAI SIYA NAKADUMAN.
   She wasn't able to go (there).

   NAKA-ABOT AKO ALAS DOCE.
   I was able to arrive at 12 o' clock.

2. "have/had _____ed" corresponding to the English present/past perfect tenses (completed action).

   NAKATARAM NA AKO.
   I have already spoken.

   PAGHUNA KO NAKALINGAW KA NA.
   I thought you had forgotten.

   HALOY KA NA DAI NAKADIGDI.
   You haven't visited (come by) in a long time.

3. "happened to _____," "accidently _____."

   NAKAHILING AKO SAIYA KASU-ODMA.
   I happened to see her yesterday.

   This "accidental" meaning of NAKA- contrasts with the volitional meaning expressed by NAG-:

   NAGTONGTONG AKO SA IKOG KAN IKUS.
   I stepped (intentionally) on the cat's tail.

   NAKATONGTONG AKO SA IKOG KAN IKUS.
   I happened to step on the cat's tail.

The present (imperfective) form, NAKAKA-+verb root, generally corresponds to "can" and "be able to."

NAKAKABASA SIYÁ KI MARHÁY.
He can read well.

NAKAKABIKOLNA SIYA.
He can speak Bikol already.

The future form, MAKAKA- root, corresponds to "can (future)" and "will be able to."

INDÁ SANA KON NU-ARÍN AKÓ MAKÁKADUMÁN.
I'm not sure when I can go.

MAKAKALAKÁW-LAKAW KITÁ SA ÁGA.
We can walk around tomorrow.

The imperative-plus form, MAKA- root, is used in negative commands and other environments where MAG- is used (e.g. following "pseudo" verbs, KAN/KON/MASKI, adjectives of manner).

DAI KA MAKALINGAW!
Don't forget!

GUSTO KONG MAKA-ABOT ALAS DOS.
I want to be able to arrive at 2 o' clock.

MAKA- preferences: some verbs show a preference for the MAKA- affixes over the MAG- affixes. Some of these are the verbs for "to learn" (MAKANU-OD in Naga, MAKA-UKOD in Legazpi), "to forget" (MAKALINGAW), "to understand" (MAKASABOT), "to remember" (MAKAROMDOM). Verbs of the senses, especially "to see" and "to hear" tend to occur most frequently with the MAKA- affixes.

STRESS: NAKÁKA- and MAKÁKA- are always stressed on the second syllable. NAKA- and MAKA- are stressed NAKÁ- and MAKÁ- only when the verb root has primary stress on the final syllable.

NAKABAKAL, MAKABAKAL NAKA-ABOT, MAKA-ABOT

MA- verbs

past	present	future	imperative-plus
NA-	NA - cv	MA - cv	MA-

MA- forms are intransitive and express involuntary (internal) action. The only kind of object MA- verbs take is a dative one:

NADAGIT SIYA SAKO.
She got angry at me.

NAMOMONDO AKO SAIYA.
I miss her.

NASUSUPOG SINDA SAIMO.
They're embarrassed in front of you.

MA- verbs generally correspond to the English "get/become/be adjective," e.g. "Get/become/be hungry."

past: NASUPOG SIYA. — She get embarrassed.
NAGUTOM SI LITO. — Lito get hungry.

present:
NASUSUPOG SIYA. — She's embarrassed.
NAGUGUTOM SI LITO. — Lito's hungry.

future:
MASUSUPOG SIYA. — She'll get embarrassed.
MAGUGUTOM SI LITO. — Lito will get hungry.

imperative-plus:
DAI KA MASUPOG. — Don't be shy/ don't get embarrassed.
HABO KONG MAWARA. — I don't want to get lost.

Stress: The reduplicated syllable - CV - has a primary stress when the verb root has final stress. From WARA:

NAWAWARA — getting lost/ gets lost

NAWAWARA — will get lost

Past forms of some common MA- verbs:

NAPIROT SIYA.	He got sleepy.
NAPAGAL SIYA.	He got tired.
NAMONDO SIYA.	He got sad/ lonely.
NAGUTOM SIYA.	He got hungry.
NADAGIT SIYA.	He got mad/ angry. (Legazpi)
NA-ANGGOT SIYA.	He got mad/ angry. (Naga)
NASUPOG SIYA.	He got embarrassed.
NAWARA SIYA.	He got lost.
NATUROG SIYA.	He fell asleep.
NABUTA SIYA.	He went blind.
NABU-A SIYA.	He went crazy.
NABUNGOG SIYA.	He went deaf.
NALIPOT SIYA.	He got cold.
NATAKOT SIYA.	He got scared.

SUMMARY CHART OF MAJOR "ACTIVE" AFFIXES

	past	present	future	imperative-plus
"volitional"	NAG-	NAG cv	MA-	MAG- -UM-
	-UMIN-			root alone
" potential"	NAKA-	NAKAKA-	MAKAKA-	MAKA-
"internal"	NA-	NA cv	MA+ cv	MA-

The three series of affixes already presented all belong to a category that will be referred to as the ACTOR FOCUS. These affixes, aside from the category they belong to, will be referred to as "active." Of these"active" series the MAG- group may be remembered as "volitional", the MAKA- group as "potential" affixes, and the MA- group as showing "internal" (rather than external) action.

Basically, Bikol verb affixes can be divided into two groups, those which form "active" constructions and those which form "passive" constructions. Of the former there is one major category, the ACTOR FOCUS, and of the latter there are three categories, a brief description of which now follows.

"PASSIVE" CONSTRUCTIONS

While it is important to understand the meaning of TENSE and how it relates to the English verb system, the same idea is present to a much lesser degree in Bikol. The important thing in Bikol (corresponding to the key importance of"tense" in English) is FOCUS.

In English the inflections (_____ed, _____ing, _____s) have to do with time .
In Bikol the inflections (Mag-, -UM-, Nakaka-, -IN- etc.) have to do with focus.

Focus has to do with what is being talked about. Which affix is applied to the verb root depends on what is being talked about or focused on.

With the "active" affixes (MAG-, MAKA-, MA-) it is the doer of the action - the actor - that is being talked about, focused on.
With the "passive" affixes it is the receiver of the action that is being focused on, talked about.

The following is the first of three major categories of "passive" constructien in Bikol:

OBJECT FOCUS: -ON verbs

past	present	future	imperative-plus
-IN-	-IN- cv	cv -ON	-ON
PIG-	PIG- cv		-A

The infix -IN- alternates with PIG- in common usage with no difference in meaning.

The suffix -ON alternates with -A in affirmative commands. Roots ending in a vowel (not followed by a glottal stop) add -HON or -HA:

GIBOHON, GIBÓHA (from GIBO: make)

PAG- -ON is obligatorily used for negative commands.

OBJECT FOCUS (-ON) vs. ACTOR FOCUS (MAG-, MAKA-)

Object Focus affixes (OF) are used when the thing being talked about (focused on) is a specific, definite thing.

Acter Focus affixes (AF) are used when the thing being talked about (focused on) is a non-specific, indefinite thing.

(AF) MAGBAKAL AKO NIN SIRA.
I boughta fish.

(OF) BINAKAL KO AN SIRA.
I bought the fish.

An indefinite object in English is marked by "a," "some," or the plural. A fish, some fish, and fish (either plural or fish in general) are all indefinite, non-specific. In Bikol they will be marked by -NG (following and attached to a word ending in a vowel) or NIN (following a word ending in a consonant) or another non-specific object marker (such as KI, the preferred marker in Legazpi). These markers all indicate that the object is non-specific. The verb in such sentences will generally be affixed with one of the MAG- series or MAKA- series.

A specific,definite object in English is marked by the, or a demonstrative (this, that), a pronoun (her, them)(my house). In Bikol the specific object will be marked by a special subject marker - AN, SU (the preference in Legazpi), SI (the preference in Naga) before common nouns. If the specific object is a person it will be marked by SI. The only specific objects which are not marked as such are the nominative pronouns (AKO, IKA, SIYA, KITA, KAMI, KAMO, SINDA) and the nominative demonstratives (INI, IYAN, ITO). The verb in Bikol sentences that talk about a specific object will bear (generally) one of the -ON affixes.

Consider the following examples:

(AF) NAGGIBO SIYANG KAWATAN.
He made a toy.

(OF) GINIBO NIYA AN KAWATAN.
He made the toy.

The difference between the two sentences is one of focus. In the first sentence it is the action-doer (ACTOR) which is being talked about: SIYA. In the second sentence it is the specific object - AN KAWATAN - which is being talked about.

The pronouns are obligatorily different, since, in the first sentence, we have "He made a toy" and in the second "The toy was made by him."

Contrastive examples of <u>acter focus</u> (the focus is on the acter) and <u>object focus</u> (the focus is on the object) :

NAGBASA AKONG LIBRO.	I read a book.
BINASA KO AN LIBRO. PIGBASA	I read the book.
LULUTO-ON KO AN KARNE.	I'll cook the meat.
MALUTO AKO NIN KARNE.	I'll cook (some) meat.
NAGSUSURAT AKONG SURAT.	I'm writing a letter.
SINUSURAT KO AN SURAT. PIGSUSURAT	I'm writing the letter.
MAGIBO SIYANG KAWATAN.	He's going to make a toy.
GIGIBOHON NIYA AN KAWATAN.	He's going to make the toy.

The Object Focus affixes are generally used to express "X is the thing which is _____ed."

IYO IYAN AN LINUTO . PIGLUTO	That's what was cooked.
INI AN BINAKAL ? PIGBAKAL	Is this what was bought?
SIYA AN HINANAP MO? PIGHANAP	Is she the one you were looking for? ("who was looked for by you")

This last sentences shows that Object Focus can also deal with persons. For the sake of simplification it is not harmful to think that OF generally deals with <u>objects</u>, things.

Formation of Object Focus Verbs

_past: The infix -IN- follows the first consonant of the root when root begins with a consonant, precedes the root when root begins in a vowel:

SINURAT lit. "thing that was written"

BINASA lit. "thing that was read"

ININUM lit. "thing that was drunk"

The prefix PIG- may be added to the root with no change in meaning:

PIGSURAT lit. "thing that was written"

PIGSABI lit. "thing that was said"

present: The first syllable of the root is reduplicated before adding -IN- or PIG-.

BINABASA lit. "thing that's being read"

PIGGIGIBO lit."thing that's being made"

GINAGAMIT lit."thing that's being used"

PIG-IINUM lit."thing that's being drunk"

future: Reduplication of the first root syllable - CV plus the suffix -ON. (-HON if root ends in vowel w/o glottal stop)

GIGIB OHON lit."thing that will be made"

LULUTO-ON lit. "thing that will be cooked"

PUPUTODON lit. "thing that will be cut"

IINUMON lit. "thing that will be drunk"

imperative-plus: with commands -ON ~ -HON (used with preneuns MO, NINDO) or -A -HA (used without preneuns).

with negative commands PAG- and suffix -ON ~ -HON.

with "plus" uses of imperative-plus (following "pseude" verbs, etc.) the reet plus -ON ~ -HON is used.

GIBOHON MO DAW. Do it.

GIBOHA. Do it.

DAI MO PAGGIBOHON. Don't do it.

ANO AN DAPAT KONG GIBOHON? What should I do? (lit. "What is the thing that ought to be done by me?")

LUTO-ON MO DAW. Cook it.

LUTO-A. Cook it.

DAI MO PAGLUTO-ON. Don't cook it.

ANO AN GUSTO MONG LUTO-ON? What would you like to cook?

Although there is no word for "it" in Bikol, this idea is covered by the -ON affixes, since "it" is implied by this focus when no particular object is mentioned.

OTROHON NINDO. Repeat it.

GINIBO KO KASU-ODMA. I did it yesterday.

BINAKAL KO NA. I already bought it.

INUMON MO SANA. Just drink it.

OBJECT FOCUS POTENTIAL: MA- verbs

Just as the MAG- verbs contrast with the -ON verbs, MAKA- verbs have their counterpart in the MA- verbs.

These MA- verbs have the same forms as the intransitive, "internal" action series except that they always take a specific object (stated or implied), like the -ON verbs.

past	present	future	imperative-plus
NA-	NA cv	MA~ cv	MA-

These MA- affixes carry the same meanings as the MAKA- affixes.

N AH ILING KO NA AN SINI.
I've already seen the movie.

GUSTO KONG MALUTO AN BAGAS.
I want to be able to cook the rice.

MABABAKAL MO INI SA SADAN ? (Naga)
SA-OD (Legazpi)
Can you buy this at the market?

Contrasting sentences: MAKA- vs MA-

NAKABASA KA NANG LIBRO? Have you read a book yet?

NABASA MO NA AN LIBRO? Have you read the book yet?

MAKAKAPUTOL SINDANG KAHOY. They'll be able to cut a tree down.

MAPUPUTOL NINDA AN KAHOY. They'll be able to cut the tree down.

DAI PA AKO NAKAHILING NIN TAWO. I haven't seen anybody yet.
(a man)
DAI KO PA NAHILING SU TAWO. (Legazpi) I haven't seen the man yet.
SI TAWO (Naga)

"TH E ONE WHO" (MAG-,MAKA-) vs. "THE THING WHICH" (-ON, MA-)

SISAY AN NAGSABI? Who said/told?	ANO AN PIGSABI? What was said/told?
SISAY AN NAGKAKANTA? Who's singing?	ANO AN PIGKAKANTA? KINAKANTA What's being sung?
AN NAGKANTA SI LITO. The one who sang was Lito.	AN NAKANTA "SARONG BANGGI." What was sung was "Sareng Banggi."
SISAY AN NAKASURAT? Who has written? AKO AN NAKASURAT. I'm the one who has written.	ANO AN NASURAT? What has been written? INI AN NASURAT. This is what has been written.
SISAY AN MASIMBAG? Who (is the one who) will answer? SIYA AN MASIMBAG. She (is the one who) will answer.	ANO AN SISIMBAGON MO? What will you answer? ("the thing that will be answered") INI AN SISIMBAGON MO. This is what you'll answer. ("the thing that will be answered.")
SISAY AN NAGBABAKAL? Who (is the one who) buys?	ANO AN PIGBABAKAL MO? BINABAKAL What do you buy? ("the thing which is bought")
KAMI AN NAGBABAKAL. We're the ones who buy.	INI AN PIGBABAKAL KO. BINABAKAL This is what I buy. ("the thing which is bought")

SIYA AN NAGLUTO BIBI; IYAN AN PIGLUTO NIYA.
He's the one who cooked; that's what he cooked.

SINDA AN MABAKAL: IYAN AN BABAKALON NINDA.
They're the one's who'll buy; that's what they'll buy.

SI LITO AN NAGIINUM; IYAN AN PIGIINUM NI LITO.
Lito's the one who's drinking; that's what Lito's drinking.

ANÓ AN PIGHILÍNG MO?
lit: "What was the thing seen by you?"
English equivalent: What did you see?

ANÓ AN NAHILÍNG NIYÁ?
lit: "What is the thing which has been seen by him?"
English equivalent: What has he seen?

ANÓ AN LULUTÓ-ON MO?
lit: "What is the thing that will be cooked by you?"
English equivalent: What will you cook?

GINÍBO KO INÍ KASU-BANGGÍ.
lit: This was made by me last night.
English equivalent: I made this last night.

SÍGE, DADARAHÓN KO SANÁ AN MGÁ KUNYÁN.
lit: Okay, the whatchamacallits will just be brought by me.
English equivalent: Okay, I'll just bring the whatchamacallits

SUMMARY CHART OF OBJECT FOCUS AFFIXES

	past	present	future	imperative-plus
"volitional"	-IN- / PIG-	-IN- + cv / PIG- + cv	cv- -ON	-ON ~ -HON -A ~ -HA
				(PAG- -ON)
"potential"	NA-	NA- + cv-	MA- + cv-	MA-

STRUCTURAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ACTOR FOCUS AND OBJECT FOCUS SENTENCES

1. First, all sentences with a true verb will have a specific subject. The subject may be one of the nominative pronouns or demonstratives or a noun (or part of speech used as a noun) marked by a subject marker.
   The subject markers in standard Bikol are SI before proper names and AN before common nouns (or words used as nouns).
   In Naga SI is used to mark identified common nouns; in Legazpi SU is used to mark identified common nouns.

   So, either the subject is (1) a pronoun (AKO, IKA, etc. INI, etc.)
   or (2) it is marked by a subject marker (SI, SU, AN)

2. When MAG- or MAKA- (or MA- intransitive) verbs are used, the subject is the one doing the action.
   If there is an object it is generally a non-specific one, and marked as such by -NG, or NIN (or KI, as in Legazpi).

3. When -ON or MA- (transitive) verbs are used, the subject is the recipient of the action.
   The doer of the action is either (1) one of the genetive sets of pronouns (KO, MO, etc. KA-INI etc.)
   or (2) a noun marked by KAN (common noun) or NI (proper name).

There are three structural differences between AF and OF full sentences: (1) affixation (MAG-,MAKA- vs. -ON, MA-)
(2) actor doer (nominative vs. genetive)
(3) object marker (non-specific vs. specific)

(1)	(2)	(3)		
MÁBAKAL	AKÓ	-NG NIN KI (Legazpi)	SIRÂ.	I'll buy (some/a) fish.
BABAKALÓN	KO	AN SU (Legazpi) SI SIRA (Naga)	SIRÂ.	I'll buy the fish.

In the first sentence the FOCUS (what the sentence is about) is the actor - ACTOR FOCUS.

In the second sentence the FOCUS (what the sentence is about) is the object - OBJECT FOCUS.

PRONOUN S

Nominative	Genetive	Dative	
AKÓ	KO ~ NYAKÒ	SAKÔ ~ SAKÚYA	"I"
IKÁ ~ KA	MO	SÎMO ~ SA-ÍMO	"you"
SIYÁ	NIYÁ	SA-ÍYA	"he/she"
KITÁ	TA ~ NYATÒ	SATÔ ~ SATÚYA	"we-inclusive"
KAMÍ	MI ~ NYAMÒ	SAMÔ ~ SAMÚYA	"we-exclusive"
KAMÓ	NÍNDO	SA-ÍNDO	"you-plural"
SÍNDA	NÍNDA	SA-ÍNDA	"they"
SI	NI	NI (Naga) KAY (Legazpi)	name particles

Nominative pronouns act as subjects:

In "active" constructions: NAGDUMÁN SIYÁ SA TÍWI.
She went to Tiwi.

In "passive" constructions:
NAHLÍNG KO SIYÁ KASU-BÂGONG ÁGA.
I saw her just this morning.
(lit. "She was seen by me...")

In "equational" sentences:
MAGAYÓNON SIYÁ, ANÓ?
She's very pretty, isn't she.

DOKTOR NA SIYÁ.
He's a docter new.

IKÁ is used alone and preceding a verb: SÍSAY? IKÁ?
Who? You?

IKÁ AN MÁDUMAN.
You're the one who'll go.

KA, the short form, follows verbs and negation:

MÁ-IBA KA?
Will you go with (me)?
accompany

DAÍ KA PA NAGKARÍGOS?
Didn't you take a swim/bath yet?

SIYÁ means "he" and "she."

KITÁ means "we" and includes the person listening ("we-inclusive"):

HOY, LÍTO. MÁ-ANO KITÁ?
Hey Lito. What shall we (you and I) do?

K AMÍ means "we" but excludes the person listening ("we-exclusive")

HOY, LITO. MARARGA KAMÍ NGUNYÁN NA BANGGÍ.
Hey, Lito. We (but <u>not you</u>) are leaving tonight.

SI is a particle which precedes proper names occupying the subject position of the sentence.

MAHALÈ SI LÍTO. Lito's going out.

<u>Genetive pronouns</u>:

(1) act as the action doers in "passive" constructions.

SINURÁTAN KO SIYA. I wrote him.

HALATÓN MO AKO. Wait for me.

DADARAHÓN TA AN MGA BÚRAK? Shall we bring the flowers?

The short forms KO, MO, TA, MI are preferred to the long forms and always precede when there are two pronouns together:

SASABÍHAN	KO	SIYÁ.	I will tell him.
	MO		You
	TA		We (all)
	MI		We (excl.)

If neither pronoun in this situation is a short form, then either word order is common:

NAHILÍNG SIYÁ NIYA. He saw her.
NAHILÍNG NIYA SIYÁ. He saw her.

For the combination "I...you" (KO IKA) Bikol colloquially uses TA KA.

NAHILÍNG TA KA. I saw you.
DAÍ TA KA AANOHON. I won't {do anything to you. / harm you.}

(2) Genetive preneuns, fellewing neuns, indicate possessien. The shert ferms KO, MO, TA, MI are preferred te NYAKO etc.

MÁSAEN {SU / SI} TÚGANG MO? Where's yeur brether geing?
(Naga)

NAWARÂ {SU / SI} AKÌ NÍNDA. (Legazpi) (Naga)
Their child get lest.

The Dative preneuns are used:

(1) As objects not under focus:

O SÍGE, MÁ-IBA AKÓ SA-ÍMO.
Oh, all right, I'll ge with yeu.

NAGTARÁM SINDÁ SAKÔ.
They talked te me.

NAGBAKÁL SIYÁ SAKÔ {NIN / KI} SIRÂ. (Legazpi)
She beught me a fish.

BINAKÁL KO {SU / SI TINÁPAY} pAN SA-ÍYA. (Legazpi) (Naga)
I beught the bread frem her.

INÍNG BURAK PARA SA-ÍNDO.
This flewer is fer yeu(pl.).

(2) te indicate pessessien when preceding a neun er standing alene:

KISAY INÍ? (Naga)
KAYSAY INÍ? (Legazpi) SAKÔ. er SAKÚYA.
Whese is this? (It's) mine.

SI ALÍCIA AN SAKÓNG / SAKÚYANG TÚGANG.
Alicia's my sister.

(3) In comparisons:

SI LITA BAKONG MAGAYON AROG SA-IMO.
Lita's not as pretty as you.

Si ALICIA PAREHO SA-IYA.
Alicia's the same as her.

In "active" constructions there will always be a nominative form. If there is another pronoun it will be dative.

MÁ-IBA AKO SA-IMO.
I'll go with you.

In "passive" constructions there will always be a genetive form. If there is another pronoun it will be dative or nominative.

IBÁBAKÁL KO SIYÁ KI PAN. (Legazpi)
NIN TINAPAY (Naga)
I'll buy her some bread.

BINAKAL KO SU SINGSING SAIYA.
SI (Naga)
I bought the ring from her.

Name particles precede proper names:

SI DANÍLO AN MADUMAN. Danile's the one who'll go.
KI
KAY DANÍLO INÍ. This is Danile's.

MÁ-IBA AKÓ KAY DANÍLO. I'll go with Danile.
KI

ITINAO SAIYA NI DANÍLO. Danile gave it to her.
IYAH AN POLO NI DANÍLO. That's Danile's shirt.

MAS GWAPO SIYA KI SINBAD. He's better looking than
KAY (Neg.) Sinbad.

SISAY AN NAG-INUM KA-INI? SI ANTONIO.
Who drank this? Antonio.

LOCATIVE FOCUS: -AN verbs

	past	present	future	imperative-plus
"volitional"	-IN- -AN PIG- -AN	-IN-+cv- -AN PIG+cv- -AN	cv -AN	-AN ~ -HAN -I ~ -HI (PAG- -AN)
"potential"	NA- -AN	NA+cv -AN	MA+cv -AN	MA- -AN

When the subject of the sentence is the "person to/from whom" or "place from which" an action is done, the LOCATIVE FOCUS affixes are called for.

They are the same as the OF affixes, with the addition of -AN, the suffix which adds the meaning of "person to/from whom" or "place from which" to the verbs it attaches to.

BABAYADÁN "person to whom pay will be given"

PIGSASABÍHAN "person to whom something is being said"

PIGSURÁTAN "person to whom something was written"
SINURÁTAN

"person to whom"

BABAYADÁN MI NA SANÁ IKÁ, SIR!
We'll repay you sir!
(lit. "You are the person to whom pay will be given")

{SINUSURÁTAN / PIGSUSURÁTAN} KO SIYÁ NGUNYÁN.
I'm writing to her now.

"person from whom" BABAKALÁN KO SIYÁ. I'll buy from him.

SUSUBLI-ÁN KO SIYÁ. I'll borrow from him.

"place from where"

PIGKAKANÁN/KO AN PLÁTO. (Naga)
PIGKA-ÓNAN (Legazpi)
I ate from the plate.

ÍINUMÁN NIYÁ INÍ.
He drinks from this.

Contrasting examples: LOCATIVE FOCUS vs OBJECT FOCUS

I'll buy from him.	BABAKALÁN KO SIYÁ.
I'll buy him.	BABAKALÓN KO SIYÁ.
I already paid her.	PIGBAYÁDAN KO NA SIYÁ.
I already paid it.	PIGBÁYAD KO NA.
I'll eat from the plate.	KAKAKANÁN KO AN PLÁTO. / KAKA-ÓNAN (Legazpi)
I'll eat the plate.	KAKAKANÓN KO AN PLÁTO. / KAKA-ÓNON (Legazpi)
I'll drink from this.	ÍINUMÁN KO INÍ.
I'll drink this.	ÍINUMÓN KO INÍ.

Certain verbs will take an -AN affix (and not -ON) when the meaning is "thing which is _____ed." Some of these are "household" verbs:

HÚGAS: HUGÁSAN MO AN MGA PLÁTO.
Wash the dishes.

TRÁPO: TRAPÓHAN MO AN LAMÉSA.
Wipe/dust off the table.

SAMHÚD: SAMHUDAN MO AN SÁLOG.
Sweep the floor.

PÁHID: PAHIDAN MO AN LAMÉSA.
Wipe the table.

LAMPÁSO: LAMPASÓHAN MO AN SÁLOG.
Scrub the floor.

SIRA: SIRAHAN MO AN PINTÔ.
Close the door.

ABRI: ABRIHÁN MO AN BINTÁNA.
Open the window.

NOTE: As a locative suffix -ÁN is a productive noun-maker:

TUKAWÁN (place to sit: a seat)

KAWATÁN (place to play: playground)

DUMANÁN (place to go)

The LOCATIVE POTENTIAL series (MA--AN) CONVEYS THE SAME MEANINGS as the MAKA- series with the added meaning of "person to/from whom" amd "place from where".

NATARAMÁN KO NA SIYÁ.
I've already talked to him.
(lit: He's the person to whom I've already talked.)

NABAYÁDAN KO NA BIYÁ.
I (happen to) have paid him already.
(lit: He's the person to whom...)

NATUKAWÁN KO NA IYÁN.
I've already sat in that.
(lit: That's the place on which I sat.)

NAINUMÁN KO IYÁN.
{I've drunk that.
{I happened to drink that.
{I was able to drink that.
(lit: That is the place from which I have drunk.)

MASUSUHLI-ÁN KO SIYÁ.
I can borrow from him.
(lit: He is the person from whom I will be able to borrow.)

Some verbs show a preference for the MA- -AN series (as opposed to the -AN volitional series); some of these are the verbs for "to remember, to forget, to know," "to understand."

DAÍ TA KA NAROROMDÓMAN.
I don't remember you.

KON NA-ARÁMAN KO SANÁ...
If I'd only known...

SEGÚRO MALILINGAWÁN MO NA KAMÍ.
Maybe you'll forget us.

STRESS CHANGES IN OBJECT FOCUS AND LOCATIVE FOCUS

With the addition of a suffix, stress shifts over one syllable:

BAKÁL becomes BAKALÁN

SÁBOT becomes NASABÓTAN

BENEFACTIVE FOCUS: I- verbs

	past	present	future	imperative-plus
"volitional"	I-IN-	I-IN-cv-	I+cv-	I- (IPAG-)
"potential"	IKINA-	IKINA+cv-	IKÁKA-	IKA-

The fourth and last focus category of Bikol is the BENEFACTIVE FOCUS (BF). It has three general uses:

(1) It expresses "person <u>for</u> whom" something is done.

IBINAKÁL MIYÁ AKÚ{KI PAN. (Leg.)
NIN TINÁPAY. (Naga)

He bought some bread <u>for me</u>.

IDADARÁ TA KANG KAWÁTAN.
I'll bring you (<u>for</u> you) a toy.

(2) It is used with certain verbs like "to toss, threw, put up, take down, push away" where the meaning is "action away from the speaker."

IBUGTÁK MO INÍ SA LAMÉSA.
Put this on the table.

IGAPÔ MO SAKÔ.
Threw it to me.

ITINAÓ KO SAÍYA.
I gave it to him.

ITARÁM MO AN TUTÚ-O.
Tell(<u>speak out</u>) the truth.

IPADARÁ MO AN GÁMIT KO.
Send my things.

IPAKÔ MO SA LANÚB.
Nail it to the wall.

(3) It may be used in an instrumental sense meaning "thing to be used {to ____ / for__ing}"

IPUPUTOL KO INI.
I'll use this to cut with
for cutting.
(lit: This will be used for cutting by me)

IBINAKÁL KO AN KWÁRTA.
I used the money for buying.

ISÚKRAY MO SANÁ IYÁN.
Just use that to comb with.

In negative commands IPAG- is used: DAÍ MO IPAGSÚRAT. Don't write it.

The potential affixes are used only with the meaning "Can be used {to ____ / for___ing}."

IKAKASÚRAT MO INÍNG LÁPIS.
You can use this pencil to write with.
(lit: This pencil can be used for writing...)

IKINATRÁPO KO INÍNG PÁNYO INÍ.
I was able to use this here handkerchief to dust with.

SUMMARY CHART OF FOCUS CATEGORIES

		"volitional"	"potential"	"internal"
(1)	ACTOR FOCUS	MAG-	MAKA-	MA-
(2)	OBJECT FOCUS	-ON	MA-	
(3)	LOCATIVE FOCUS	-AN	MA- -AN	
(4)	BENEFACTIVE FOCUS	I-	IKA-	

In the Bikol verb system there are four focus categories. One of them forms "active" constructions and focuses on the doer of the action - the actor. (ACTOR FOCUS).

The other three categories form "passive" constructions and focus on the recipient of the action.

For each of the four categories there is one set of "volitional" affixes and one set of "potential" affixes.

There is one ~~mxm~~ set of affixes used intransitively and expressing internal action (MA-).

Additional affixes not presented all belong in one of these four categories. Other affixes which may attach themselves to these already presented (e.g. MAPA- , NAGPA-) will also fall into one of the four categories.

FOCUS CONTRASTS

1. MAG-/MAKA- take non-specific, indefinite objects.
   -ON/MA- take specific, definite objects.

Do you want to read a book? BÚSTO KANG MAGBÁSA NIN LÍBRO?
Do you want to read the book? GÚSTO MON BASÁHON AN LÍBRO?

I haven't seen a bus yet. DAI PA AKÓ NAKAHILÍNG NIN BUS.
I haven't seen the bus yet. DAI KO PA NAHILÍNG AN BUS.

I bought (some/a) fish. NAGBAKÁL AKONG SIRÂ.
I bought the fish. BINAKÁL KO AN SIRÂ.
PIGBAKÁL

NOTE: When placing extra emphasis on a non-specific object (e.g. repeating something not heard), Object Focus can be used, provided the word order is changed:

LIBRO AN BINÁSA KO. It's a book that I read.

BUS AN PIGHÁLÁT NIYÁ. It's a bus she waited for.

2. MAG- vs. -AN. Both Actor Focus and Locative Focus can express "person to/from whom" and "place from which." The choice depends on which item one wishes to talk about (focus on). Given the choice it is generally the Locative Focus which is chosen. pref. e.g.

In the following sentences AF makes the actor the subject, and LF makes the person or place the subject.

MASÚRAT AKO SAIYA. I'll write her.
SUSURATAN KO SIYA. I'll write her.

BUMÁKÁI KA SAKÓ! (You) buy from me!
MAGBÁKÁL
BÁKALÁN MO AKÓ! Buy from me!

NAGÍINÚM AKÓ SA BÁSO. I'm drink from the glass.
PIGIINÚM KO AN BÁSO. I'm drinking from the glass.

3. MAG- vs I-. Both AF and BF can express "person for whom" . The choice depends on which item one is talking about, the actor or the recipient of the action. Given the chance the Benefactive Focus is generally preferred.

NAGBAKÁL AKÓ KA-INI PÁRA SA AKÌ. I bought this for the child.
IBINAKÁL KO KA-INI AN AKÌ. I bought this for the child.

NAGGÍBO AKÓ KA-ÁN PARA SA-ÍMO. I made that for you.
IGINIBO TA KA KA-ÁN. I made that for you.

MÁDARA AKÓNG KAWÁTAN PÁRA SA-ÍNDA. I(ll bring a toy for them.
IDÁDARÁ KO SINDÁNG KAWÁTAN. I'll begin a toy for them.

Bikol focuses only on specific subjects. If there is only one object in a sentence and that object is non-specific, then AF (MAG-, MAKA-) will generally be used. If there are two objects (direct and indirect object) and one of them is specific, one of the "passive" constructions will be used.

More Contrasts

AF
NAGBAKÁL AKÓNG BAGÁS. I bought rice.
AKÓ AN NAGBAKÁL NIN BAGÁS. I was the one who bought rice.
AKÓ AN NAGBAKÁL KAN BAGÁS. I was the one who bought the rice.*

OF
PIGBAKÁL
BINAKAL KO AN BAGÁS. I bought the rice.
NABAKAL KO AN BAGÁS. I've bought
I happened to buy the rice.
I was able to buy

LF
BINAKALÁN KO SIYÁ NIN BAGÁS. I bought rice
PIGBAKALÁN KI (Leg.) from her.
NABAKALÁN KO SIYÁ NIN BAGÁS. I've bought/ was
KI able to buy/happened
to buy rice from her.

BF
INBINAKÁL KO SIYÁ NIN BAGÁS. I bought rice for her.
KI

* expressing "X is the one who" with MAG-/MAKA- can take a specific object.

Who made this?	SÍSAY AN NAGGÍBO KA-INÍ?
Who was this made for?	SISAY AN IGINÍBO KA-INÍ?
Who's the one cooking?	SÍSAY AN NAGLULUTÒ?
What's being cooked?	ANO AN PIGLULUTÒ?
Who's being cooked for?	SÍSAY AN ILULUTÒ?
Who'll buy?	SISAY AN MABAKÁL?
Who'll you buy from?	SISAY AN BABAKALAN MO?
Who'll you buy for?	SÍSAY AN IBABAKAL MO?
What'll you buy?	ANO AN BABAKALON MO?
Who's reading?	SÍSAY AN NAGBABÁSA?
Who're you reading to?	SISAY AN PIGBABASÁHAN MO?
What're you reading?	ANO AN PIGBÁBASA MO?
Who's the one who cut?	SÍSAY AN NAGPUTÓL?
What did you cut?	ANO AN PINUTÓL MO?
What did you cut with?	ANO AN IPINUTÓL MO?

I'll buy <u>you</u> <u>the ring</u> <u>from him</u>.
(1) (2) (3)

(1) IBABAKAL TA <u>KA</u> KAN SINGSÍNG SAÍYA.

(2) BABAKALÓN KO {SU / SI} <u>SINGSING</u> (Naga) SAÍYA.

(3) BABAKALÁN KO <u>SIYA</u> KAN SINGSING PÁRA SAÍMO.

We get <u>them</u> <u>the book</u> <u>from the bookstore</u>.
(1) (2) (3)

(1) IBINAKAL MI <u>SINDA</u> KAN LIBRO SA BOOKSTORE.

(2) BINAKAL MI SU/SI <u>LIBRO</u> SA BOOKSTORE PÁRA SAÍNDA.

(3) BINAKALAN MI SU/SI <u>BOOKSTORE</u> KAN LIBRO PÁRA SAÍNDA.

SUMMARY CHART OF MAJOR AFFIXES

	past	present	future	imperative-plus
"velitional"	NAG-	NAG+ cv	MA-	MAG-
	-UMIN-			-UM- , root alone
"potential"	NAKA -	NAKÁKA-	MAKÁKA-	MAKA-
"internal"	NA-	NA+cv-	NA+cv-	MA-
"velitional"	-IN- / PIG-	-IN-+cv- / PIG+ cv-	cv -ON	-ON/A
"potential"	NA-	NA cv	NA cv-	MA-
"velitional"	-IN--AN / PIG--AN	-IN-+cv-AN / PIG+ cv-AN	cv- -AN	-AN/-I
"potential"	NA--AN	NA+cv -AN	NA cv-AN	MA--AN
"velitional"	I-IN-	I-IN-cv-	I+cv-	I-
"potential"	IKINA-	IKINA+ cv-	IKÁKA-	IKA-

RULES TO SIMPLIFY LEARNING

1. Learn the "past" forms. To make the"present" of velitional forms add cv to the verb root.

2. Learn the "imperative-plus" forms. To make the "future" forms add cv to the verb root.
(Exception: MAR - of the MAG- verbs)

3. All"present" and "past" passive velitional forms are signaled by -IN- or PIG-.

4. Learn the Object Focus -ON forms. To form Locative focus add -AN (and change -AN/-I for -ON/-A).

5. For every infix (-UM-, -UMIN-, -IN-) there is a common prefix alternative (MAG-, NAG-, PIG-).

6. MAG- velitional affixes contrast with -ON, -AN, I- affixes.
MAKA- potential affixes contrast with MA-, MA--AN (and, to a limited degree, IKA-) affixes.

SUMMARY OF IMPERATIVES

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE
ACTOR FOCUS	MAG-, -UM-, root	MAG-
OBJECT FOCUS	-ON ~ -HON/-A ~ -HA	PAG-{-ON / -HON}
LOCATIVE FOCUS	-AN ~ -HAN/-I ~ -HI	PAG-{-AN / -HAN}
BENEFACTIVE FOCUS	I-	IPAG-

"YOU" IN CAMMANDS

KA and KAMÓ follow MAG-/-UM-

MO and NÍMO follow -ON/-AN/I-

Pronouns are not used when command form is root alone/-A/-I.

"LET'S" IN COMMANDS

KITÁ follows MAG-.

TA follows -ON/-AN/I- .

MAGBAKÁL KITÁ. DAÍ KITÁ MAGBAKÁL.
Let's buy. Let's not buy.

BAKALÓN TA. DAÍ TA PAGBAKALÓN.
Let's buy it. Let's not buy it.

BAKALÁN TA SIYÁ. DAI TA SIYA PAGBAKALÁN.
Let's buy from her. Let's not buy from her.

IBAKÁL TA SIYÁ. DAÍ TA SIYÁ IPAGBAKÁL.
Let's buy for her. Let's not buy for her.

SUBJECT MARKERS

The function of subjects markers is to signal that the following word or phrase is to be interpreted by the listener as the noun subject.

The Standard Bikol subject markers are SI before proper nouns (names) and AN before common nouns (or words or phrases to be interpreted as nouns). For already identified nouns Naga Bikol uses SI and Legazpi Bikol uses SU before common nouns;

HÁEN {SI (Naga) / AN AKÍ KO? / SU (Leg.)} Where's my child?

Just as there is only one subject per clause, there can be only one subject marker per clause. If the subject of a clause is not a pronoun (personal or demonstrative), then it must be marked by one of the subject markers.

GOAL MARKERS

Verb objects which are not under focus are marked by a goal marker. Naga Bikol uses -NG/NIN to signal a n indefinite object, while Legazpi Bikol uses an additional KI more frequently.

MAGGÍBO KITÁNG {NIN (Naga) / KI (Legazpi)} KAMÁTAN. Let's make a toy!

IBINAKÁL KO SIYÁ KI PAN. (Legazpi)
IBINAKÁL KO SIYÁ NIN TINÁPAY. (Naga)
I bought her some bread.

KAN marks specific goals not under focus:

SIYA AN NAGLULUTÒ KAN GÚLAY.
She's the one cooking the vegetables.

SÍSAY AN TATÓ KAN SÍNBAG?
Who knows the answer?

AGENTS (ACTORS)

The agents, or acters, are the ones doing the action.
In "active" constructions the agents - acters - are in the nominative (AKO, IKA, etc.).
In "passive" constructions the agents - acters - are in the genetive (KO, MO, etc.).

The nominative agent marking common nouns is AN/SU (Leg.)/SI (Naga).
The genetive agent marking common nouns is KAN.

ANÓ AN PAGHUÑA NO NA DÁPAT GIBÚHON KAN MGA PARA-ÓMA?
What do you think should be done by the farmers?

GINÍBO INÍ KAN MGA AKÌ.
The children did this.
This was done by the children.

KAN is also used to express "of/by/for the." It occurs in slots filled by KO (genetive) pronouns.

LIMÁ AN KWÁRTO KAN HARÓNG MI.
Our house has five rooms.
(Five are the rooms of our house)

SALÁMAT KAN PAGPANGNO MO SAKÓ.
Thanks for the attention you're giving me,

NEGATION

1. DA-Í (transcribed DAÍ) negates all forms of verbs.

DAÍ SIYÁ MÁDUHAN .	He wen't go.
NAGDÚDUMÁN.	He deesn't go.
NAGDUMÁN.	He didn't go.
DAÍ KA MAGDUMÁN!	Den't go!
HABÔ KONG MAGDUMÁN.	I den't want te go.

In Legazpi DAÍ also negates deictics and existential sentences. In Naga this is dene by MAYÒ.

DAÍNG KWÁRTA. There isn't any meney. (Leg.)
MÁYONG KWÁRTA. There isn't any meney. (Naga)

DAÍ SINDÁ DÍGDI. They aren't here. (Leg.)
MAYÒ SINDÁ DÍGDI. They aren't here. (Naga)

2. BAKO negates ~~XXXXX~~ neuns, preneuns, adjectives, adverbs, and demenstratives . The linker -NG which cennexts BAKO te the abevementiened may be dropped te give emphasis.

BAKÔ SIYÁ. It's net him.

BAKÔ MAGAYÓN. It's net pretty.

BAKÓNG ÁYAM. It's not a deg.

BAKÓNG MA-INÍTUN. It's net very het.

BAKÔ INÍ. It's net this ene.

BAKÔ SI MARIA. It's net Maria.

INÍNG MGA LIBRO INÍ BAKÓNG MAGABÁT.
These beeks aren't heavy.

NAHILÍNG KO SIYÁ KASU-BANGGÍ, BAKÔNE PALÁN MAGAYÓN.
I saw her last night, she's net se pretty after all.

HABÓ is the negative form of GUSTU and means "den't want te/ den't like te." It may be used as a ene-werd respense:

GÚSTU KANG MAG-IBA? HABÔ!
De you want te ge with me? Ne, I den't want te(!

SIR, SHINE? HABÔ.
Sir, (de you want a) shine? Ne (I den't want ene).

HABÓ KONG MAGBÁYLE.
I den't want te dance.
I den't like te dance.

INDÁ negates "knew," and may be used as a ene-werd respense:

MÁDUMAN DAN SINDÁ? INDÁ.
"I wender if they'll ge? "I den't knew."

In Legazpi HAÍ (HA-Í) is used in certain expressions:

haÍ SAÑa. Never mind (a standard refusal, equivalent te "Oh, ne thank yeu, den't bether")

HAÍ KA Ka-áN. Don't de that.

haÍ Dan DYAN. Stop that.

In Naga, HaNè is a literary negative used enly in church services as [redacted] and is the cemmen "Thou shalt net" used in the cemmandments.

LINKERS

The linker -NG/NA connects:

(1) nouns and adjectives: LÍBRONG PULÁ (red book)

SAKONG LIBRO (one book)

TUGANG NA LALAKI (brother)

MABUHAY NA ÁGA (good morning)

-NG attaches to noun/adjective ending in a vowel; NA follows nouns/adjective ending in a consonant or diptheng.

(2) "pseudo" verbs to verbs. Only -NG is used, and it precedes the verb and attaches only to words ending in a vowel or glottal stop.

GÚSTO AKÓ KUTÁNG MAGDUMÁN.
I'd really like to go (but...).

PUÉDE KANG MAKADUMAN?
Will you be able to go?

But: GÚSTO KO MAN MAGITÓM.
I want to get tan (black).

(3) demonstratives followed by nouns:

INÉNG PULÁ (this red one)

ITÓNG NGA KUNYAN
(these whatchamacallits)

(4) existential particle and nouns:

IGMA PANG BER (There's still beer.)

DAING { AGÓM. (There isn't any
MAYONG wife.)

N A serves as a conjunction ("that/ which/ who") linking clauses:

AN SINABI KO NA....what I said was that...

EXISTENTIAL SENTENCES

Existential sentences express the meaning "There is/are _____." In standard Bikol MAY and IGWA both express this in statements and questions.

MAY SARÚ SANÁ. There is just one.
MAY DUWA PA. There are two more.

IGWANG TOLÓNG LALÁKI.
MAY There are/were three boys.

IGWANG
MAY TUBIG DYAN? Is there water there?

Both MAY and IGWA express singularity and plurality in present, past, and future meanings.

A linker -NG G joins IGWÁ to nouns, immediately preceding them; MAY is not linked to nouns.

IGWANG TUBIG? Is there (any) water?

IGWA PA DAANG TUBIG. There's still (some) water, they say.

Only IGWÁ may be used for a one-word affirmative response:

MAY MANÍ? IGWÁ.
"Are there (any) peanuts?" "Yes, there are."

DAÍ (in Legazpi) and MAYÒ (in Naga) negate existential sentences; they are linked by -NG to nouns:

DAING TÁWO DÍGDI. (Leg.)
MAYONG (Naga)
There isn't anybody here.

MAY BURAT DYAN? DAÍ (Leg.)
MAYÒ. (Naga)
Is there a letter there? Nay there isn't any.
No, there isn't any.

TO HAVE

"to have" is expressed in Bikol by MAY/ IGMA plus a nominative subject. The -NG linker precedes the noun possessed:

IGMÁ AKÓNG LÍBRO. I have a book.
MAY LÍBRO AKÓ.

IGMA SIYANG TÚGANG. She has a brother/sister.
MAY TUGANG SIYA.

IGMA KANG SÁBON? Do you have any soap?
MAY SÁBON KA?

Note the difference in word order when MAY and IGMA contrast.

The above examples illustrate the common way of showing possession of an indefinite object. "To have" a specific object may be expressed by NASA plus a dative subject:

NÁSA SAÍMO AN LÍBRO NA ITINAÓ KO.
You have the book I gave you.

NÁSA SAÍYA AN KWÁRTA.
She has the money.

DEICTICS

Deictics are words meaning "here, there." Standard Bikol has three sets of them.

	Direction	Pointing	Location
"Here"	DÍGDI	HÚNE	ANÍ-ON
"There (by you)"	DYAN	HUYAN	NYÁ-ON ~ YÁ-ON
"There (far from us)"	DUMÁN	HUTO	ITÓ-ON

The direction set is used to tell where you are going, have been, and have not been (it negates location):

MÁSAEN KA? DÍGDI LAÑÁ.
Where are you going? Just here.

SAÉN KA HALÈ? DUMÁN SA DÁGAT.
Where have you been? There at the sea.

DAÍ SIYA DÍGDI KASU-ODYÀ.
She wasn't here yesterday.

These deictics are also used as verbs to mean "be here, be there, come (here)"and"go (there)":

NGATÀ TA DAÍ KA MÁDUMAN?
Why aren't you going to go?

KON NAGDIDÍGDI SIYÁ, NAGTATAGÒ SINDÁ.
Whenever he comes they hide.

The second set of deictics is used in pointing out:

HÁEN AN LÍBRO KO? HUYAN.
"Where's my book?" "There ist is (by you)."

HUNI.
"Here it is."

HUTO.
"There it is (over there)."

In some dialect areas the H is not pronounced.

The location set of deictics express "be here/ be there" with reference to any time.

HÁEN SIYÁ? ANÍ-ON.
Where is he? He's here.

NYÁ-ON ~ YÁ-ON
He's there (by you).

ITÓ-ON.
He's there (far from us).

Another way of saying the same thing:

ANÍ-ON SIYÁ DÍGDI.
NYA-ON SIYÁ DYÁN.
ITÓ-ON SIYÁ DUMÁN.

In answering the question SAÉN KA KASU-ODMÀ? both location
Where were you yesterday?
and direction sets are used: ANÍ-ON or DÍGDI.
YA-ON or DYAN.
ITÓ-ON or DUMÁN.

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HÚNI.
"Here it is."

HÚTO.
"There it is (over there)."

In some dialect areas the H is not pronounced.

DEMONSTRATIVES

	Nominative	Dative
"This"	IN Í	KA-INÍ
"That (near you)"	IYÁN~ AN	KA-IYÁN ~ KA-ÁN-
"That (far from us)"	ITÓ	KA-ITÓ

demonstratives
The nominative ~~pronouns~~ are used where the nominative pronouns are used; likewise, the dative demonstratives occupy the same slots filled by the dative pronouns.

ANÓ INI? What's this?
ANÓ {IYAN? AN} What's that (near you)?
ANÓ ITÓ? What's that (far from us)?

*
LÍBRO INI. This is a book.
INI LIBRO.

BÚRAK IYÁN/AN. That's a flower.
IYÁN BÚRAK.

HÁRONG ITÓ. That's a house.

INÍNG BÚRAK This flower
IYÁN NA BURAK That flower
ITÓNG BURAK That flower

INÍNG MGA BÚRAK These flowers
IYÁN NA MGA BURAK These flowers
ITÓNG MGA BÚRAK These flowers

GÚSTO KO INÍNG PULÁ. I like this red one.
IYÁN NA PULÁ that
ITÓNG PULÁ that

Demonstratives are linked to following nouns by -NG/NA.

*This is the common word order

The dative series:

GÚSTO KONG MAGBÁSA KA-INÍ
KA-IYÁN/KA-ÁN
KA-ITÓ

I want to read this
that
that (Over there)

GIBÓHON MO ÁROG KA-INÍ
KA-IYÁN/KA-ÁN
KA-ITÓ

Do it like this
that
that

HABÛ AKÓ KA-INÍ.
KA-IYÁN/KA-ÁN
KA-ITÓ.

I don't like this (one).
that (one)
that (one)

AN is a short form of IYÁN and is never sentence initial.
KA-ÁN is a short form of KA-IYÁN, and, like most short forms, may be expected as the more frequently used alternative where standard Bikol is spoken.

ADJECTIVES

There are three major categories of adjectives, with regards to affixes.

(1) Adjectives made up of root alone:

DAKUL	much, many, a lot
DAKULA	large, big
SADIT	small, little
SALA	wrong, incorrect
TAMA	right, correct
POBRE	poor
GADAN	dead
BUHAY	alive
BAGO	new
LUMA	old
MAHAL	expensive
BARATO	cheap
	...and others

(2) Adjectives with a MA- prefix:

MAGAYON	pretty, beautiful
MARIBOK	noisy
MALIPOT	cold, cool
MALINIG	clean
MALUYA	"weak"
MA-INIT	hot
	...and others

(3) Adjectives (describing demensions of length, depth, distance...)with HA- prefix:

HALANGKAW	tall, high
HABABA	short, low
HARAROM	deep
HABABAW	shallow
HARAYO	far
HARANI	close, near
	...and others

The prefix MAKA- indicates "causing x" when forming an adjective from a noun base; e.g.

MAKAMONDO	saddening, pitiful (causing sadness)
MAKA-ANGGOT	maddening (causing anger)
MAKA-ATI	revolting
MAKA-UYAM	annoying, boring
MAKA-OGMA	enjoyable
MAKAPAGAL	tiresome
MAKASUPOG	embarrassing

COMPARISONS

X IS ____ER THAN Y

SI MARÍA MAS MAGAYÓN {KI / KAY} RÓSA. (Naga) (Leg.)
Maria's prettier than Rosa.

MAS MAGAYÓN SIYÁ {KÍSA / KÁYSA} SAKÔ. (Naga) (Leg.)
She's prettier than me.

ININÍNG LÍBRO INÍ MAS MAGABÁT {KISA / KAYSA} KA-ITÓ. (Naga) (Leg.)
This book is heavier than that one.

X IS THE ____EST

SIYÁ AN PINAKAMAGAYÓN.
She's the prettiest.

INÍ AN PINAKAMAGABÁT.
This is the heaviest.

AS X AS Y

SI ALÍCIA KAPARÉHO KAGAYÓN NI RÓSA.
Alicia's as pretty as Rosa.

{PARÉHO / ÁROG} SIYÁ KAGAYÓN SAKÔ.
She's as pretty as me.

ININÍNG LÍBRO INÍ {PARÉHO / ÁROG} KAGABÁT KA-ÁN.
This book is as heavy as that one.

X IS LIKE Y

SI LÍTA PARÉHO {KI / KAY} {ROSÍTA/ SAKÔ.}
Lita's like Rosita/ like me.

SI ALÍCIA {GARÍ / GARÓ} SI RÓSA/ AKÓ.
Alicia's like Rosa/ me.

ININÍNG LÍBRO {PARÉHO KA-IYÁN. / GARÍ/GARÓ IYÁN.}
This book is like that one.

COMPARISONS (cont.)

NOT AS X AS Y

SI RÓSA BAKÓNG MAGAYÓN {SÍRING / ÁROG} KAY (Leg.) KI ALÍCIA/ SAKÔ.
Rosa is not as pretty as Alicia/ me.

INÍNG LÍBRO BAKÓNG MAGABÁT {SÍRING / ÁROG} KA-IYÁN.
This book isn't as heavy as that one.

VERY X

MAGAYÓN pretty, beautiful
MAGAYONON very pretty, very beautiful

MARIBÓK noisy
MARIBOKON very noisy

HARAY Ô far
HARAYÔ-ON very far

DAKÚL many, much
DAKÚLON very many, very much

Expressing moderation:

MAGAYÓN NIN DIIT (Naga)
KI DIIT (Leg.)
A little bit pretty

PATÁL SIYANG DIIT (Leg.)
KADIKÍT (Naga)
She's a little stupid.

MEDYO MAGAYÓN
kind of pretty

MAGAYON-GAYON
kind of pretty

INIT-INIT
kind of hot, a little hot

NOUNS

Some common noun affixes are

KA-	
KA- -(H)AN	
-(H)AN	denoting "place where"
TAG-	denoting "owner"
TIG-	denoting season, time of year
TAGA-	denoting "native of---"
TAGA-, PARA-	denoting trade, livelihood
PARA-	denoting habitual: "_____er"

PARASIGARÍLYO	smoker
PARADAYÂ	cheater
PARA-ÇTIK	lier
PARASUGAL	gambler
PARABAYLE	dancer

FILLER WORDS

KUNYÁN - KUYÁN (and, where there has been a Tagalog influence -KUWÁN) are forms of a word used as a filler when the word seught cannot be quickly found. It may substitute for a word from any of the major word classes.

NAHILÍNG MO SI KUNYÁN?
Did you see Whats-his-name?

DAÍ KO PA NAKAKUNYÁN .
I haven't been able to whatchmacallit yet.

In the Legazpi area ÉSTE may be heard as a hesitation word ("uh") as well as "ANÓ" :

KASU-ARÍN KA...ANÓ...NAGDUMÁN SA...ANÓ, SA OPISÍNA?

When did you...uh...go to the..uh..office?

-ANÓ as a verb

MA-ANO KA? What are you going to do?

NAG-AANO KA? What are you doing?

NAG-ANO KA? What did you do?

MANGA-ANO SIYA? MAMAMÁKOL? What's he going to do? Whip you?

NANGANO SIYA? What did he do?

NA-ANO SIYA? What happened to him?
What was wrong with him?

NA-AANO KA? What's wrong with you?
What's with you?
What's happening to you?

MA-AANO KA? What's going to happen to you?

AANOHON KA NIYA? What's he going to do to you?

DAÍ MAN IKA NIYA AÁNOHÓN. He isn't going to harm you.
do anything to you.

INANO KA NIYA? What did he do to you?

PIG-AANO KA NIYA? What's he doing to you?

ENCLITICS

Enclitic particles are particles which may not occur alone or sentence initial. These particles are of extremely high frequency and occur quite liberally throughout any colloquial conversation. Singly and in combination they are the spices that flavor normal utterances.

NA "already, now..(not in the adverbial sense)

MASÍNI KA NA?
Are you going to go to the movies now?

SÍGE, TAPOS NA AKÓ.
Okay, I'm finished now.

NASURATAN KO NA SIYÁ.
I have already written her.

PA still, yet, else, keep on Xing...

NAGKAKAWAT PA SIYA?
Is he still playing?

DAÍ PA SIYA NAGDÍGDI.
He hasn't come yet.

ANÓ PA? SISAY PA?
What else? Who else?

MATRABAHO PA AKO.
I(ll keep on working.

DAÁ (pronounced DA-A) "he says, they say, according to them "(reporting information; indicating that what is said is indirect discourse, reported speech)

IKÁ DAA AN MATAO KAN PRÉMYO.
You're the one, they say, who'll give the prize.

DAA
DAÍ PA NAG-ABOT AN BARKO.
The boat hasn't arrived yet, they say.

MAKARAWON DAA AN MGA AKÌ DUMÁN.
They say the kids there are mischeivous.

DAW expresses doubt - "I wender"; softens commands, questions; suggests a dare.

NGATÀ DAW TA DAÍ NAGDÍGDI SI ILUMINÁDA?
I wender why Iluminada didn't come.

GIBÓHA DAW INÍ.
Do this.

"MAGAYÓN AKÓ MAG-ENGLISH!" "SÍGE DAW."
"I speak English beautifully." Okay, go ahead." (a dare: Okay, go ahead: let's see, show me, prove it)

MAN also, too; softens commands, emphasizes statement of fact.

MÁDUMAN MAN AKÓ.
I'll go too.

PALÁN expresses surprise at discovering something new - "Ah, so.....;" "by the way;" discovering one has been wreng and agreeing that the new information is correct.

O LÍLIA, ANÍ-ON KA PALÁN.
Oh, Lilia, so you're here!

SÍSAY PALÁN AN KAIRIBA MO?
Who was your companion by the way?

"GOOD MORNING,SIR. O, HÁPON PALÁN!"
Good morning, sir. Oh, it's afternoon!!

SANÁ just, only (LANG/LÁMANG, from Tagalog, are also used)

PIRÁNG BIR AN GUSTO MO? DUWÁ SNÁ.
How many beers do you want? Just two.

O, PÁRA. DIGDI SANÁ AKÓ/ DIGDI LANG AKÓ.
Oh, stop. I'll just get off here.

SI

N GANI — ANO NA NGANI SU NGARAN MO?
What was your name again?

IYO NA NGANI.
Precisely, yes.

SISAY NA NGANI?
Who did you say it was? (when something is forgotten)

LUGOD — "hope, wxish"

MAGRAHAY NA MAN LUGOD SINDA.
I hope they'll get better now.

BAGA — "you know" (an aside); used for emphasis - "indeed"

SIYA BAGA AN MAKANTA DIGDI.
She's the one, you know, who'll sing here.

IYO BAGA.
Yes, of course.

KUTA — "would...(but); "would have....(but)"

MA-IBA AKO KUTA PERO...
I would like to go, but...

KUTA
MADUMAN SIYA KASU-BANGGI, PERO...
She would have gone last night, but...

Minimal contrasts

ANION NA SIYA.	He's here now/already.
ANION PA SIYA.	He's still here.
ANION DAA SIYA.	H e's here, they say.
ANION DAW SIYA?	I wonder if he's here.
ANION BAGA SIYA.	He's here, Y'know.
ANION PALAN SIYA.	So he's here!
ANION MAN SIYA.	He's here, too.
ANION SANA SIYA.	He's just here.

SIGE.	OKAY/ All right.
SIGE NA.	Go ahead (permission); C'mon (coaxing).
SIGE PA.	Keep on/ keep going/ go on.
SIGE DAA.	Okay, all right they say.
SIGE DAW.	Okay, let's see (a dare)
SIGE NGANI.	Oh, c'mon!! (urgent coaxing, wheedling)
SIGE LUGOD.	Okay, the hell with it/ All right, go the hell ahead (angrily and impatiently giving into a request).
IYÓ NA.	Yes, I have (she has, etc.; response to a question in the past form showing action has already been done).
IYO DAA.	Yes, they say.
IYO DAW?	Really?
IYO DAW.	Yes (agreement).
IYO MAN...	Yes...(but uncertain)
IYO BAGA!	Yes, of course! Yes!!
IYO NGANI.	Yes (although not pleased about it).
IYO MANANGGAB.	Yes, it's really, really true.
A, IYO PALAN!	Oh yes! (discovering/ remembering something forgotten) Oh yes! (you're right, after all).
IYÓ KUTA.	Yes, I'd like to (but...)

Enclitic particles have further uses in idiomatic expressions:

ANÓ PA? MAYÓ/ DAI NA.

What else? Nothing more/ nothing else.

BAI SANA. Never mind/ don't bother.

LUTÓ-ON MO NA SANA. You might as well cook it.

"PSEUDO" VERBS

Some of the verbs that act as "helping" verbs, remain uninflected, and are followed by the imperative-plus affixes are

GÚSTO	want to/ like to
HABÔ	don't want to/ don't like to
KAIPÓHAN	need to
TATÁÓ	knew how to
PUÉDE	can/ may
DÁPAT	should/ ought to

These verbs are linked to the following verbs by -NG, which occurs just before the inflected verb:

GÚSTO KONG MAGKÁWAT.
I want to play.

HABÔ NIYÁNG GIBÓHON.
He doesn't want to make it.

Although GÚSTO and HABÔ may be followed by either nominative or genetive pronouns, only KO is used for "I."

PA- Causative

PA- is a causative particle used in both active and passive constructions meaning "cause to _____" and generally translated as "let/ ask to/ make/ have/ allow to _____." This is a quite productive affix.

PADISPONÉRA NA SIYÁ NIN MIKE.
Let him get a microphone.

INÍ MAN NA KUNDÚKTOR NA INÍ PARA KAHOY MAPABAYAD PA.
This conductor, just for that weed, will still have you pay / make you pay / ask you to pay.

SAÉN PA MAN DAW PAPATUKAWÓN?*
I wonder where they would be seated (TUKAW to sit down; PATUKAW, cause to sit - to seat).

PÂNO NA, MAPAIÚNAD PA!
We're full already and they still let/allow more ride!/ to ride

** The examples on this page came from Speaking Bikol, a book of lively Legazpi conversations put together by Ray Mayer.

*Notice the reduplication of PA rather than cv.

PLURALITY

NOUNS: The plural marker MGÁ* (pronounced MANGÁ) precedes nouns:

MGA BÚRAK flowers

MGA AKI children

ADJECTIVES: Though infrequent, a reduplication of the first syllable of adjective roots expresses plurality:

KAGAGAYÓN KAN MGA BIKOLANA!
How beautiful Bikol girls are!

VERBS: When KITÁ, KAMI, or SINDÁ refers to more than two people an optional plural marker -RV- is added to the root. R plus the first vowel is infixed after the root's first syllable:

MAKARAWAT NA KITÁ?
Shall we play now?

TUMIRINDOG NA KAMÓ, MGA AKI.
Stand up now, children.

NAGDADARALAGAN SINDÁ.
They're running.

When the root begins in L, -RV- precedes the root and, where cv is called for, is reduplicated rather than the cv of the root.

MARALANGOY NA KAMÓ?
Are you all going to swim now?

This -RV- indicating a plural agent is of frequent use, though not obligatorily used.

* MGA is an accepted abbreviated form of MANGÁ

DIRECTIONAL MARKER: SA

SA, depending on the context, can be used in a locative sense to mean "at, in, to, on, from, by, with."

NAGBAKAL SIYA SA SA-OD. (Leg.)
SADAN. (Naga)
He bought at the market.

NAGESTAR SIYA SA HARONG MI.
He lived in our house.

NAGHALAT SIYA SA KANTO.
He waited on the corner.

~~NAGBAKAL SIYA SA FROM THE~~
~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

NAGSUBLI SIYA SA GURANG.
He borrowed from the old man.

NAG-AGI SIYA SA MAY SIMBAHAN.
He passed by the church.

NAG-IBA SIYA SA AKI.
He went with the little boy.

Bikol does, when called for, express location more explicitly:

SA ITAAS	above, upstairs
SA IBABA	below, downstairs
SA IRAROM	underneath
SA GILID	beside
SA LAOG	inside
SA LUWAS	outside
SA IBABAW	on top of
SA TAHAW	between

EXCLAMATORY SENTENCES

Exclamatory sentences - "HOW _____!" are formed by adding KA to the adjective root and using genetive forms following:
adverb

KA-ATAB MO! How early you are.

KAHALANGKAW NI JON! How tall Jon is.

KATABILAN NI AIDA! How talkative Aida is.

KALINIG KAN HARONG NINDA(! How clean their house is.

KAPATAL KAN MGA ESKUELA! The pupils are so dumb!

KADAKUL KAN TAWO DIGDI! There are so many people here!

VOWEL EXLISION

In the future and imperative forms of -ON, -AN verbs there is often a dropping of the final vowel in roots that are stress final:

HILÍNG	becomes	HIHILNGÓN	(will be seen)
KAPÚT	becomes	KAPTÁN	(hold!)
SUNÚD	becomes	SUSUNDÓN	(will be followed)
KU-Á	becomes	KWA'ÓN	(get)
TURÔ	becomes	TU'RÁN	(teach) (Legazpi)

POLITE FORMS

PÔ (sir, ma'am)is much used in the Naga area to show respect. When an utterance is not heard and needs to be repeated, the listener's PÔ? (Sir/Ma'am?) or ANÓ PÔ? (What, sir/ma'am?) is considered much more polite than merely saying ANÓ? (What?).

In the Legazpi area TABÌ ("please") is the most frequent polite form. The equivalent of PÔ? and ANÓ PÔ? in Legazpi is TABÌ? (Please? i.e. Would you please repeat what you said.) and ANÓ TABÌ? (Pardon me, what?).

In imperatives MAKI- and PAKI- prefixed to verbs add politeness:

PAKISIRAHÁ MAN TABÌ AN PINTÔ.
Would you please close the door?

Next on the scale would come -

SIRAHÁ MAN TABÌ AN PINTÔ.
Please close the door.

The inclusion of MAN or DAW softens commands:

SIRAHÁ { MAN / DAW } AN PINTÓ.
Would you close the door?

The placement of PÔ, along with tone of voice, can show either respect or disrespect.

MAHIGÚSON KA PÔ DAÁ MARÁY.
They say you're a hard worker!
MAHIGUSON KA DAÁ MARÁY PÔ.

The second sentence, with different intonation and different placement of PÔ can be used to make fun of someone.

Come Miscellaneous affixes

MA--AN: (locative focus potential) affected by elements of the weather.

NA-ORÁNAN KAMI.
We were caught in/by the rain.

NA-INITÁN AKO.
I felt hot/ warm.

NABANGGIHÁN SINDA.
They had to stay overnight (They were "benighted.")

-PARA- to do X "too much/ so much/ continually"

NAGPARA-INÚM AKO.
I drank too much.
so much

DAÍ KA NAGPARATARÁM.
Don't talk so much.

DAÍ MO PAGPARAPIRÍTA AN HABÓ.
Don't keep on forcing those who don't want to.

MAKI- "fond of"

MAKIDULCE "fond of sweets"

MAKIBURAK "fond of flowers"

MAKIBABAE "fond of girls"

PAKA- with verb root followed by genetive: "after"

PAKAHALÈ NI PÉDRO, NAG-ABÓT SI MÁKING.
After Pedro left, Making arrived.

PAG- with verb root followed by genetive: "As soon as"

PAG-ABOT NIYA TOLOS....as soon as she arrives (future)
PAG-ABOT NIYA.....as soon as she arrived (past)

with verb root following an inflected verb:

ANÓ MAG-IBA KITÁ PAGHILÍNG?
Shall we go together and see it?

(PAG- above could also be MAG-)